Bneinces Nonces

A.—Boken's Bitters since 1828 acknowledged to be by FAR the BEST and FIREST Stomach Bitters and whether taken tyres or with wines or liquors.

BEFORE GOING SOUTH

for the winter send for illustrated pumphlets of the Grand Hotels, the "HUNTSVILLE," at HUNTSVILLE, ALA., in the beautiful ALABAMA HIGHLANDS, and the "COLETHORPE," at BRUNSWICK, GA., on the Scuthern Atlantic coast, both delightful Winter resorts. Address the Manager at the hotels, or BRUNSWICK, No. 18 Broadway, New York, Room 510.

CHANGE IN PRICES.

In order that I may do full justice both to my patrons and my art 4 have advanced my prices for Imperial or Cabinet Portruits to eight dollars a doren. Personal attention given to the posting of sitters. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, 17 Union Square.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 6 mos. 64 75 3 75 1 00 Postage prepaid by Tribune, except or Daily and unday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and reign countries. In which oreign countries, in which cases extra postage will be by subscribera.

Renti by Fostal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or egistered Letter. Cash or Festal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk. Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-

BRANCH OF FICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York: recived at the following Granch offices in New-York:

Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Ke. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.

No. 306 West 22d st., 10 a. m. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

No. 750 3d awe, near 37th st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

No. 1,028 3d awe, near 37th st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 180 East 125th st., near 3d awe, 10 a. m. to 7:3d Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st. 106 West 42d st., near 6th-ave. 1,703 1st-ave

IN OTHER CITIES.
Washington-1,322 F-st. London-26 Bedford-st. Strand.

New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Germans are running things in the Samoan Islands with a high hand; all the foreign consulates are fortified and protected by men-of-war: a great battle between the native factions was expected when the last mail steamer left Apia A new Rumanian Ministry has been formed, with anti-German tendencies. Sir Charles Warren has been offered command of the brigade at Aldershot as a mark of the Queen's continued confidence. - The Great Eastern was sold for 58,000, ___ Mr. John Bright's condition is much worse. Domestic.-General Harrison was absent from

Indianapolis for a day's fishing. ==== O'Connor, of Canada, defeated Teemer in the sculling rac at Washington. === The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Indianapolis completed the election of officers. - The threatened strike of railroad workmen at Buffalo was not begun; at Indianapolis the companies had the better of the contest, === Effort was made in Chicago to secure the indictment of the cashier of the Traders' Bank ____ There were nine new cases of yellow fever but no deaths at Jacksonville.

City and Suburban.-Yale's football team defeated the Princeton men by a score of 10 to 0, practically winning the championship. === General Newton resigned his position as Commissioner of Public Works, without making his reasons known. === The United States steamer Boston returned from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, with yellow fever on board; four of her crew had died and others are down with the disease; detained at = Thomas A. Edison narrowly escaped being killed while driving from his laboratory to his home in Llewellyn Park, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Sac. ville, with his two daughters, sailed for Havre on who feels himself secure in his own rectitude the steamer Bourgogne. = Mrs. Sophia Moore, a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, narrowly escaped being burned to death. === Stocks opened unusually active, declined somewhat from the best figures, and closed strong at advanced prices.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair, with stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 30; average. 36.

It was a great day for Canada yesterday. O'Connor, the Canadian champion oarsman, beat Teemer, the United States champion, while all Washington looked admiringly on, and beat him, too, very handsomely from the start. And north of the St. Lawrence there are great rejoicings.

There is no occasion for worry or alarm at the fact that the United States cruiser Boston has arrived at this port with yellow fever among her crew. Even were she anchored off the Battery it would be all but impossible for the disease to spread in this climate at this time of year. The Boston is now at Quarantine, where everything is being done to kill the fever germs and to restore those now afflicted. The fever has done an evil work among the Boston's crew, but it is believed that the worst is over.

In a letter from Ottawa a glimpse is given of the functions, social and political, of the Canadian Governor-General. The influence of the throne's representative upon the Dominion's affairs is scarcely detected in America. Of course, every distinguished man has an influence of a personal sort which even a vicarious Royalty must exert to a greater or a less extent. But it is not apparent here that the Governor-General as an official ever does anything of moment, and it is instructive to learn that he has a function.

Yale's football team has again won a notable victory after a brilliant and exciting struggle with her rival, Princeton. There were many people who thought the Jersey boys to be in their finest form this year and capable of much more effective playing than they did yesterday. The game between Harvard and Yale, about which so much controversy has been going on, has not yet been abandoned, so that the victory over Princeton is not conclusive. But the Yale team has demonstrated powers so superior as to make her supremacy almost unassailable. The philosophy of yesterday's game seems to show that the open game is surer than the conservative rush.

General Newton's resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Works has long been expected. It cannot be termed a misfortune. Politics has been too much for the General. The reforms which, with his recognized ability as an engineer, he might have inaugurated have been defeated by the politicians whom he has not had strength enough to resist. His appointment of Thompson's protege, D. Lowber Smith, as his deputy was a great mistake. It had the immediate effect of withdrawing public confidence from him in a large measure, and it gave color to the story which has never yet been convincingly disproved that something

tantamount to a deal had been arranged between him and ex-Mayor Grace before he took office. His administration has not improved the office. It is now, as it long has been, a miserably managed department, scandalously manipulated in the County Democracy's interest. Mayor Hewitt's appointment of General Newton's successor will be for only a few months. . This fact, however, should not make him careless in the exercise of his appointing authority.

AN EASY EXPLANATION.

The first thought upon hearing of the crimes of Bedell, who is now wearing a convict's garb, and Poster, who is still at large, is one of wonder how men could be led to commit them. Bedell was in receipt of a comfortable salary which had steadily increased, and enjoyed the confidence of his employers. His position, while not brilliant perhaps, was nevertheless excellent, and many a lawyer would have envied it. Foster's case was still more singular He enjoyed a lucrative practice, and for a young man had achieved marked success. Furthermore, he had large expectations, inasmuch as his father is very rich, and Foster no doubt expected to have some day a handsome inheritance. Another strange element in the case is that the risk of detection was so great. No matter how carefully every step of the devious processes of these crimes was arranged, the danger of discovery at some point by some one of the persons interested was a very serious one. It must have been necessary to keep a steady watch on all the doors through which detection might enter, and while perhaps the chances of discovery were not so numerous as in the case of a defaulting cashier, yet the thief must have been under a constant tension. Why should any man, who was doing well enough before, feel that it paid to make more money in this way? The answer is as familiar as the offence itself.

Bedell says that it was a desire to grow rich rapidly that first led him to play policy. At the beginning he won, and then when his losses threatened to bring him to ruin, he committed his first theft. No doubt he expected, as soon as the tide had turned in his favor, to repay the money, make his accounts straight, and stand once more on a solid footing; but like so many men who have travelled the same road he found himself before long floundering hopelessly in the mire. His losses continued. Probably after the first few thefts had been successfully committed he grew bolder. It is not likely that considerations of principle weighed much with him, because it is the testimony of Recorder Smyth that even the paper which he submitted in the hope of mitigating the severity of his sentence showed an entire lack of moral sense. Then the desire for showy and luxurious living, which seems to be often both cause and effect of dishonesty, took possession of him, and while most of his stealings were flowing into the hands of gamblers, a considerable share was being spent upon a country estate. The man must be strangely constituted who could take pleasure in spending stolen money upon fancy cattle with the doom of ruin and disgrace hanging hourly over his head. The case of Foster is less easily understood

because it does not seem to be known where his ill-gotten gains went, although there are mysterious rumors of large presents of money to friends. He lived well, but not apparently beyond a scale which the income he was honestly earning as a lawyer would have justified. If the truth is ever known, the explanation will doubtless be found in some secret chapter of his life, unknown to most of his associates, more than likely in unfortunate speculations. The moral is so old that it hardly seems worth while to present it. It is this craze to be rich ahead of time that wrecks many a promising career, and brings shame upon many an innocent head. It fosters criminal recklessness in speculation. Given this and opportunity, and the frequent result is a moral breakdown, with the penitentiary in the perspective. That oldfashioned virtue of economy is a safeguard which is too often neglected. Many a man may well take warning by such careers as these, lest he confront himself with the same temptations, and meet with the same disaster.

OMINOUS SIGNS IN FRANCE.

General Boulanger, having been charged with planning a new coup d' etat in the near future, retaliates by making similar accusations against the Government. He asserts that a conspiracy has been formed for procuring his arrest and for prosecuting several of his chief lieutenants. He challenges his opponents to carry out their plot, and predicts that any attempt to suppress Boulangism by criminal proceedings for treason or edicts of expulsion from French territory will be followed by the downfall of the Ministry and a speedy triumph for his own party. He is undoubtedly sincere in declaring that aggressive action against him would be welcomed by his partisans. Such a coup d' etat on the part of M. Floquet would inevitably precipitate a momentous crisis in France. The constituencies are evidently discontented with existing political conditions. They do not know what they want as a substitute for Cabinet government as it stands; but they are eager for a change of some sort, and arbitrary proceedings for arresting the progress of Boulangism will be warmly resented. The temper of the French people warns the Ministry that the advice given to it by such leaders as Spuller and Reinacht is fraught with danger. Boulangism having acquired the proportions of a national movement cannot be dealt with as a dynastic or political conspiracy.

So ominous is the present outlook in France that every phase of Boulangism needs to be carefully studied by those who would prepare themselves for great constitutional changes and possibly a historic crisis during the next twelve months. The letters of our well-informed Paris correspondent, one of which appears in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, are characterized by minute acquaintance with the motives and purposes of the leaders of every faction, and vigilance in forecasting the trend of political tendencies. The conversion of a series of warring groups of Royalists, Orleanists, Clericalists, Bonapartists, Radicals and Socialists into a homogeneous party has seemed a problem as insolvable as the squaring of the circle. Yet readers of this correspondence are enabled to understand that the circle of conflicting ambitions and antagonistic intrigues has already been squared. "Forgive and forget" and "Let byegones be byegones" are the Boulangist formulas for working out the political result of organizing a new National party. The Constitution is disliked by every section of his supporters. "Let us unite in order to get rid of this unpopular incubus!" is General Boulanger's appeal to the discontented classes recruited from all ranks of society. He buries the past with its rancorous resemments. He makes no attempt to anticipate the future with its anomalies and uncertainties. He contents himself with condemning existing institutions, and demanding that the ground shall be cleared and the political genius of the

French Nation allowed unrestricted action. Boulangism would not be the successful agitation it has rapidly become if the Government

were not overwhelmed with financial and diplo matic embarrassments. Necessity compels the Ministry to play into the hands of the intriguers. The increasing burdens of the military and naval establishments and of railway management and the National debt have left the Treasury officials no alternative for the most unpopular proposal for raising new revenues. The income tax has been brought forward most inepportunely, since it is everywhere disliked as a system that is alike oppressive and inquisitorial. The isolation of France in a Europe which has united its armies and diplomatic resources under German leadership is a never-ending source of weakness and embarrassment to Republican Ministries. Everything tends to promote discontent and dissatisfaction with existing institutions; and Boulangism thrives and grows apace. What will the end be? Not even the best-informed and most self-opinionated observer of French politics ventures to look very far into the future.

THE BASEBALL REVOLUTION. The official announcement that baseball salaries were to be classified and reduced is said to have fallen, to use a new and striking simile. like a bolt out of a clear sky upon the players and no wonder, for the season that has jusclosed left behind it the general impression that no other pilgrim through this vale of tears had quite so much reason for cheerfulness as the expert in our National game. This is said without the remotest intention of disparaging either the vocation or its exponents. Baseball gives legitimate pleasure to countless freeborn American citizens, not to speak of an enthusiastic and vociferous contingent who were not born free, and the professional players have set up a standard and acquired a skill which could not have been attained at any small outlay. They carn good salaries, and good salaries must be paid if the standard is to be preserved. The question is, how much money constitutes a good salary for a man nearly one-half of whose time is at his own disposal? The magnates of the League have decided that \$2,500 is the proper maximum, and that \$1,500 is enough for the lowest class of League players.

This action was undoubtedly taken by the wners partly in behalf of their own pockets and partly in behalf of the small organizations which cannot afford to pay the prices that have been current, but which are essential as training-schools in the baseball system. From these inconspicuous clubs scattered through the country come the fair buds of premise which expand into full-blown roses on the Polo Grounds, and without such nurseries the stuff out of which champions are made would be lacking. It is true that the increasing salaries of the last two or three years, and still more the enormous prices paid for the release of crack players, have brought heavy losses upon many clubs, and it had become apparent that the system must undergo some change. It is also true that such an organization as the New-York club, supported by enormous gate receipts and very shrewdly managed, can afford to pay more for the amusement of its patrons than would be possible under other conditions. There is a local sentiment which prefers to see home players win, but after all its name is about the only local feature of a professional ball club in these days, and people pay their money primarily to enjoy good playing. This is especially true in a cosmopolitan city like New-York, and the maintenance of two nines of the first class to play against each other here throughout the season for a handsome purse to be divided among the winners would

e an interesting experiment. Whether the new rule about salaries will accomplish what is intended remains to be seen. The burden of making it effective will fall upon the clubs, but the players are not left exactly defenceless. They have a Brother hood which will certainly take the matter into consideration, and already there are portentous rumors of a strike at the opening of the next calamity to the thousands who would rather go hungry than miss a ball game. Moreover, if the clubs desire to violate the rule they will probably find little difficulty in doing so. Railroad companies break their own agreements, not to speak of the law of the land, as often as they see fit, and the ball clubs may easily cultivate a kindred ingenuity. Indeed, we are already informed that an enterprising manager had devised a simple and effective escape from the toils before sunrise on the morning after the new rules were passed-not for practical application, of course, but merely as an exercise of the imagination.

WHAT SHALL TEMPERANCE BOMEN DOT

The writer of the following letter does not give her address, and the post-mark is illegible, but she signs her name, and evidently writes To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper what we, the Republican mem bers of the "W. C. T. U.," should do? We joined the Union with the understanding that it was a temper ance organization, non-political and unsectarian, bu find that without any voice in the matter, we are counted as Prohibitionists, and our influence given to he Third party. Ought we to stay with them longer? How can we, in

view of the insulting resolution brought in at the last annual convention? Still we love the work and would do all in our power for the great cause of temperance. Yours,
MRS. J. STEVENS.

This letter is of value, because it shows the trying position in which many members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been placed by the fatuous course of its leaders. As a non-partisan temperance organization it had a great work to perform, but its controlling spirits insisted upon committing it to the support of the Third-party Prohibitionists. This was done with a domineering and intolerant disregard of the rights of the minority, who supposed they had joined a temperance or ganization, and not a political party, that would have done credit to unscrupulous politicians of any political brand. The result is that many sincere temperance women, like the writer of the above, find themselves in a false position. They are liable to be counted as Third-party Prohibitionists because of their membership in the Union. They can separate themselves from that party in the public eye only by continual protest. If they believe, as most sincere temperance people do, that the Third party is the worst foe temperance has, they cannot be content with this identification. Yet they hesitate to withdraw. There is no other great organization of women for temperance work to which they can betake themselves. They love the work and the Union. They want to stay, and vet they are uncomfortable. The Third-party fanatics who have introduced this disturbing

by their action. As we understand the situation, some misapprehension prevails regarding the resolution offered at the National Convention of the Union

element into the organization would find it hard

to prove that temperance had gained anything

to control the action of individual members. This may or may not be satisfactory to Republican members. Perhaps those who do not feel ready yet to leave the Union might best employ their energies in agitating for a reversal of the decision which converts a grand organization for philanthropic effort into a tender to a discredited party. The State Unions of Iowa and Pennsylvania have already revolted against this policy, and more would follow if they were shown the way.

FAST TROTTERS ON THE ROAD. Mayor-elect Grant has announced the sale

f his fine stable of fast trotting horses. His familiar form will be seen no more speeding along Jerome-ave. or passing through the gates of old Fleetwood behind Kenilworth, Sweepstakes or any other of the clean-limbed and quick-gaited trotters that he has owned and driven. There will be general regret among the frequenters of Seventh-ave, and the long stretch of road above McComb's Dam Bridge and among the visitors to the Gentlemen's Driving Park that one of the sturdiest, broadest-gauged and most generous supporters of trotting and racing proposes to retire from an active share in these sports. Mr. Grant has shown an intelligent interest in the contests both of the thoroughbreds and of the trotters whenever and wherever these have been carried on in a fair and honest manner, on respectable tracks and under respectable management. He has given freely of his time, money and labor to advance the interests of racing and trotting on the plane of their best achievement, and has set his face like a flint against anything which tends to taint, degrade or corrupt these sports. Constantly and consistently he has done all in his power to raise the spirit and the substance of racing and trotting, to promote the participation of influential and upright men, to keep out the unscrupulous, and to make these diversions so free from reproach that the best elements in the community shall feel no reluctance to encourage and stimulate them. One of the reasons for the immense vote which Mr. Grant received at the recent election was the admiration felt for him by the young men of the city who are zealous for out-door sports.

And now the new Mayor proposes to devote himself to the duties of his office with such assiduity and energy that he will have no time for driving on the road. We think he is making a mistake. Although endowed by nature with a well-proportioned frame and a fair degree of muscular strength, Mr. Grant's health has been at various times somewhat weak and uncertain. He needs precisely that form of exercise in the open air which has made rugged and powerful Mr. Bonner's formerly feeble frame, and has brought health and vigor to many wealthy and prominent men in this city. Certainly the gentleman who will fill the Mayor's chair after the 1st of January ought not to feel that it would in any way derogate from his dignity to continue to drive in Jerome and Seventh avenues. Many a Mayor before him has indulged in this delightful and wholesome form both of exercise and entertainment. Many of the conspicuous and respected citizens of the metropolis indulge in t to-day. But we do not suppose that the lofty position which Mr. Grant will soon fill leads him to look with any coldness or aversion upon that in which he has previously shown so much interest.

The truth of the matter is that the change and the stimulus derived from a spin behind a Kenilworth is precisely what he will need most on pleasant afternoons, after the strain, the worry, the anxiety, the wear and tear of the Mayor's duties. During his term the city government will be revolutionized. He will have a greater number of important appointments to make than any man who ever entered the City Hall. Pressure upon him of candidates and of conflicting claims will be tremendous. He will need all his firmness, all his obstinacy, all his power of resistance, to bring about the best results. To maintain robust health and stubseason. That would indeed be an appalling born resolution, which are necessary for success in his high office, he will probably find in dispensable the practice of those habits of recreation and exercise which have been beneficial to him in the past. Hence we do not believe that the good-bye which the new Mayor proposes to give to Fleetwood and McComb's Dam Bridge will be more than fleeting. He must go back to the road to keep himself in such physical condition as to grapple with the problems that will assail him on all sides, and if he is not seen on sunny afternoons hereafter behind Sweepstakes or any other of the noted trotters now in his stable, some younger and even swifter stock may take the place of the present favorites; and our young, handsome and genial Mayor may go flashing by Gabe Case's or Judge Smith's behind a pair that will equal or even surpass the best records made by the famous teams of William H. Vanderbilt, Robert Bonner and Frank Work.

THE FINISHING PROCESS.

American school children are examined under the cramming process nearly as often as their fellow-sufferers in England. Frederic Harrison estimates the number of examinations which a man is required to pass in going through the full school, college and professional career as somewhere between ten and twenty Examinations occur at least twice a year in American schools and colleges, so that many of the evils and abuses of the system, which are now exciting loud outcries among English educators, are to be found here. There is also the same mechanical system of teaching which takes all heart out of the pupil's work and checks the growth of any real ardor for knowledge. Education becomes a method of putting into children's minds a little of a great many things, and of displaying proficiency of memory two or three times a year at the stated examinations. The rote powers are temporarily overstrained without real development of the essential powers of mind.

To the cramming process and the grinding examination mill are added too often in private and collegiate schools, especially those for girls, the cataloguing evil. The annual prospectus or circular is the chief means of advertising the school, and a systematic effort is made year after year to multiply the resources of the curriculum. Ambitious principals are anxious to convince their patrons that their course of instruction covers the widest possible range of studies. They cannot afford to have a rival institution outdo their own per formance. If two more books of the Aeneid are read anywhere else by a junior class in a single year the pace must be increased, the lessons doubled in length, and the unhappy children pushed over the ground in some way. If one academy considers geometry a branch that can be mastered in five months, half a dozen problems must be given out as the daily lesson, and the poor girls dragged along by their back hair. If one prospectus includes the elements of empirical psychology, the philosophy of Confucius and first lessons in Sanscrit among the features of that complete offered at the National Convention of the Union held in this city some weeks ago. It was not adopted, and Miss Willard has since publicly stated that the Union, while announcing its allegiance to the Third party, does not attempt.

Sanscrit among the features of that complete foolish enough to beard trains after the gates are closed made a good point. The elevated companies are clearly reprehensible in placing these obstructions so close to the edge of the platform that there is not room for a man's body to pass bepared to the contain a catalogue of the United States. As the standard of wealth is to be fixed at \$1,000,000, we shall have to have contain a contain a catalogue of the United States. As the standard of wealth is to be fixed at \$1,000,000, we shall have to have contain a catalogue of the United States. As the standard of wealth is to be fixed at \$1,000,000, we shall have to have contain a catalogue of the United States. As the standard of wealth is to be fixed at \$1,000,000, we shall have to have circulation is to contain a catalogue of the United States. As the standard of wealth is to be fixed at \$1,000,000, we shall have to have circulation is to contain a catalogue of the United States. As the standard of wealth is to be fixed at \$1,000,000, we shall have the contain a group of the United States. As the standard of the United States are closed made a good point. The elevated companies are clearly reprehensible in placing these obstructions so close to the edge of the platform that the United States. As the standard of the United States are closed made a good point. The elevated companies are clearly reprehensible in placing the contain a state of the United States. As the standard of the United States are closed made a good point. The elevated companies are clearly reprehensible in placing the contain a state of the United States. As the standard of the United States are closed made a good point. The elevated companies are clearly reprehensible in placing the contain a state of the United States.

the reputation of a finishing school depends upon the fine show which is made in the catalogue of the courses of study and intellectual resources of the faculty, the classes are forced to study hard and fast and to get a smattering of very many things without digesting anything thoroughly.

There is one of these superior institutions in which classes are required every day to translate forty or fifty lines of Virgil, to master half a dozen difficult problems in geometry, to commit to memory the text of a page or two of Chaucer or Spenser or Shakespeare, in connection with a lesson in English literature, and to combine with this enormous amount of work French exercises, original compositions in prose and verse, and select courses in history. philosophy and the elements of language. Faces that are bright and rosy after a long vacation soon grow wan and white under this unending drudgery and overpressure of an education that exhausts without developing mind. This is the sort of training that wearies without disciplining growing faculties, that impairs rather than strengthens original force and love of learning for its own sake, and is too often accompanied by loss of health and even life. A witty diplomatist once remarked: "In order to be educated it is not necessary to say that one knows anything, but simply that he remembers once to have known almost everything." Even that consolation is denied to the victims of the finishing process. So superficial is their method of work and so fast the pace at which they are dragged from one study to another that they hardly have anything more than a dazed feeling of weariness and dislike of learning

Memorandum: The festival of Thanksgiving will be here next Thursday. A good way to prepare for it is to make it an occasion for thanksgiving to some one.

A bank over in Springfield, Mass., has just taken an inchoate but promising rogue by the forelock. He was getting ready to make a raid upon the funds of the institution, which, if successful, would have entitled him to a proud place in " the Canada colony." He was caught, however, before his plans matured, before he had addressed his energies to any of the safes which he had marked for robbery. It is gratifying, occasionally, to hear of the stable door being locked previous to the abstraction of the horse.

James W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, offers an annual prize of \$300 for the best American picture first exhibited in that city. Here's a chance for the Democracy. Let it enter itself at Chicago as the picture of despair and it cannot fail to capture the prize.

"Mr. Cleveland may flatter himself," remarks The St. Louis Globe-Democrat," "that he still has influence enough to secure a practically unanimous indorsement of his Thanksgiving proclamation, at any rate." So he may, so he may. It is impossible to connect the second joint with the tariff. There is no trace of politics in giblet sauce. The cranberry is positively without partisan significance. Pumpkin pie-and the same holds good of mince-has never been mixed up in the warfare of parties. There are always many bones of contention in a campaign, but nobody ever heard of the wishbone being one of them. O, yes! Mr. Cleveland may rest assured that all his countrymen indorse the Thanksgiving policy of his Administra-

Mr. Chairman, would it not be well, for the sake of a change, to lay the question, Is marriage a failure? on the table and allow the depating society to inquire, Is celibacy a success?

The warfare against the car-stove goes bravely on. Movements are reported from various States. In Minnesota, "The Railroad Gazette" reports the Railroad Commissioners have called upon the companies for information upon the subject, and it is mont Commissioners, in their annual report, recommend a law similar to that of this State, forbidding the use of car-stoves after November 1, 1889. The Michigan law went into effect on the first of this month and seems to have beer executed with every desire to avoid unnecessary embarrassment to the companies. All fragile stoves and heaters were required to be removed, but approved hot-water heaters will not be disturbed be substituted for them. "The Gazette" makes a good point in warning railroad companies that they may not always find the authorities so enlightened as in the States that have already acted, and that it would be well to prepare for the changes of their own accord.

An enthusiastic admirer of Henry Grady, of Georgia, remarked in a recent speech, " I shall be glad to see him in the United States Senate, and the American Eagle will be glad to shake hands with him when he gets there."

Mayor Hewith has made one of the most startling announcements ever heard in connection with an appointment to office. When one of the gentlemen whom he had chosen as School Inspectors appeared to be sworn in, the Mayor informed him that he had been appointed solely because of his "cheek," which the Mayor declared to be "unlimited." This had been exhibited in an alliance with a man who had " constantly and persistently assailed the Mayor, to wit, the Hon. Henry D. Purrov, in spite of which Mr. Stout, the new Inspector, had come to ask the appointment, and even wore during the interview the button of the Furroy organization. The Mayor seemed a little doubtful whether Mr. Stout would care to eccept after this explanation, but the latter justified all the praise that had been bestowed upon his "cheek" by smilingly taking the oath at Mr. Hewitt's own hands. The most painful reflection connected with this matter is that if it should be understood that cheek" was the sole qualification for municipal places, the coridors of the City Hall would be packed with a wriggling mass of human beings, and many, in the words of the immortal Shaky Einstein, would be "c-r-rushed."

It's just here. The Indianapolis post-office will have to be enlarged or General Harrison's mail must stop growing. What's the Postmaster-General going to do about it? It will, of course, occur to him that it is a condition not a theory that confronts him.

"The Charleston News and Courier" mournfully confesses that there was too much South in Mr. Cleveland's Afministration. Not more than the South was entitled to from its political strength in the Democratic party and the Electoral College, but decidedly more than the North was prepared to stomach. We are glad that this belated confession is made by so influential an organ of Southern opinion. There has been too much South in Democratic legislation and administration. The Mills bill was a sectional measure. The Democratic party during the last four years has been led by the Solid South.

"The triumph of defeat" was Mr. Depew's happy phrase in the address he was so unfortunate as not to be able to deliver in person at the Union League reception to Mr. Miller. The seeming paradox expresses the literal fact. There have been fortunate accidents before, but we doubt if ever a lefeated candidate energed from a campaign with higher honors more worthily won than the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Miller's next triumph may not be the triumph of defeat.

The correspondent who called attention in Friday's Tribune to the posts and railings at the ends of the elevated railroad stations as the cause of numerous injuries in cases when passengers are

tween without being cruelly mangled. Room for this could easily be provided, while the railing would still be a sufficient barrier to prevent people from walking off the end of the platform, and it is doubtful whether the temptation to seize the gate and cling to it would be preceptibly increased by such a change.

PERSONAL.

John Addison Porter, a son of the late Professes Porter, of Yale College, and a grandson of the late Mr. Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, has just become one of the propeletors and editors of "The Hartford Evening Post." Mr. Porter has already done a good deal of clever editorial work, and is likely in his new field to make a mark. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, has come home from California.

Mr. Gladstone is reviewing and arranging his correspondence. Vast quantities have been destroyed, but about 60,000 letters are to be preserved, and he has built a fireproof room for them adjoining his castle of

"Sir." said Mr. Shaw, the foremost editor of Nes tingham, to Mr. Gladstone the other day, "I have at tended all your great demonstrations and listened to all your speeches for the last fifteen years." "Then," replied Mr. Gladstone, "you deserve my sincerest pity." The Portland Club will give a complimentary dinner

to-morrow to Mr. Burleigh, Governor-elect of Maina Mrs. Pratt will not sell the Alcott house at Concord, the home of her father, A. Brensen Alcott, and of her sister, Miss Louisa Alcott, but will keep it for her own summer residence.

The Bantam of Berlin is the latest popular name Sir Algernon Borthwick, owner of "The Morning

Post," and one of the ablest politicians and shrewdest businessmen in London, has an income of \$200,000 a year, chiefly from his paper, which has become very profitable since he reduced its price to a penny. Miss Nora Perry has returned to Boston, still sus

fering from writer's cramp. Baron von Roeder, the son-in-law of Lawrence Barrett, has been in Bostou for a short visit. He has

been entertained by many of Mr. Barrett's friends and has been greatly liked. The Baroness von Roeder has been with Mrs. Barrett for some weeks, and has been warmly welcomed to her old home by a hest of friends. The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge and family went to Washington last week

The Hon. J. H. Manley, the Hon. S. S. Marble, of Maine; Mr. Pierce, Secretary of State of Massachu-setts; Mr. Goodell, Governor-elect of New-Hampshire,

As an officer of his church General Harrison assists in taking the collection every Sunday. It is said that he has not missed a service, when at home, since his nomination to the Presidency. Miss Susan B. Warren, of Boston, was marred last

September at the Church of the Advent. Part of the honeymoon was spent at the Parker House, after which the bride returned to her mother's house, and the young bridegroom, Mr. John R. C. Wreeshall, of Baltimore, returned to college to continue his studies for two years longer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A dinner was recently served in a Chicago hotel in which thirty-four kinds of game were served, not including draw poker and cut-throat euchre. THE BOYS WE NEED.

Here's to the boy whose not afraid To do his share of work; Who never is by toil dismayed, And never tries to shirk.

The boy whose heart is brave to meet All lions in the way; Who's not discouraged by defeat, But tries another day.

The boy who always means to do .
The very best he can;
Tho always keeps the right in view,
And alms to be a man. "the boys as those will grow to be The men whose hands will guido The future of our land; and we Shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who is
A man at heart, I say;
Whose legend on his shield is this
"Right always wins the day."
—(Golden Days)

It is noted that the man who asks " Is this cold enough for you!" is being rapidly knocked out by the man who asks "Have you read 'Robert Elsnero'!" He Saw Several.-First Pittsburger-Been on a Texas

trip, I hear!
Second Pittsburger—Yes; just got back.
First Pittsburger—Did you see any of the numerous train robbers reported lately from that State!
Second Pittsburger—See any train robbers; I should say I did. There was a peanut boy on ever train—(Pittsburg Chronicle. Two new kinds of church entertainment ar coming

into vogue, especially in New-England-the "combola" Of the 700,000 inhabitants of Dakota, just about

700,000 are glad that Harrison is elected. They that the political blizzard has ended for them. Eloquence of Silence.—First Shoplifter—I must run into the Fashion Restaurant and get dinner. Second Shoplifter—Dinners there cost a heap o'

money.

They don't cost anything anywhere if you know how to work it. I go right in, sit down beside any nice middle-aged man who happens to be abne, eat my dinner, go out a little before he does, tell the clerk I'm in a burry to finish shopping, and that my husband will settle.

Dearle me! Does it work?

Every time.

But you don't talk to a man you meet like that, do you?

you?
Certainly not. I want folks to think we are married.—(Philadelphia Record. A number of English caricaturists are trying to make

ghastly fun over the Whitechapel murders-another evidence that there is a good deal of latent barbarism in the Anglo-Saxon race.

A circumstance not generally known is the all mail matter addressed to Sarah Polk, Lucretia R. Garfield and Julia D. Grant may be sent free of charge. No signature or mark is necessary to the free curriage of mail matter to either of the above-named jersons.— (Boston Traveller. A pound of bread, which in Germany costs twenty-

one pfennige, can be had at a few minutes journey, over the Swiss border for seventeen pfennige. And of course everybody within easy distance patrinizes the Swiss bakers, carrying back only the exact mount of import allowed to pass duty free.

A Redeeming Trait.—"There's one thing I ike about that child of yours, Kidby," said Mr. Madism Squeer to Mr. Kidby Nupop, after he had listened patiently to the latest anecdote of the infant phenomenon. "What's that?" queried the pleased paren, with a glow of happy expectation on his features. "What is it you like about him?"

"He ain't a twin."—(Puck. An Indiana woman who had a beautifu head of hair sold it and with the proceeds at once invested

in a complete set of "switches" and "front pieces."

A newsboy who honored the gallery by his presence at a performance of Coquelin and Hading at the Opera House, and had rather a wearisome time of it, was gecosted on coming out of the theatre by a companion, who asked him whether he "liked the show." No," he replied, "you can't understand them unless you come in a carriage."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

The late Een: Perley Poore is said to have been responsible for the origin of the ridiculous election bets which are now so comm Winnipeg, Manitoba, is rapidly becoming one of the most enterprising cities of Canada.

A Berlin scientist says salt is conducte to long-evity; but there are persons we wot of vho are so excessively fresh that we question whether even salt can save them.—(Boston Transcript. A traveller tells the following story to illustrate the insensibility of Macris to pain. "My friend," he says.

had given a Maori a pair of boots, but they were too short for him. For some time he endeavored to force them on, but this was impossible; so he seized to the length of his other toes, and then applied some fuice of the flax-plant (" Phormium tenax") to the cut to stop the bleeding, and pulled on the boot, which was not removed until the toe healed. He put on the other boot after a similar operation. I have known several instances which appear to prove that the Muoris are less sensible to pain than Europeans."

the Muoris are less sensible to pain than Europeans.

A Day's Shopping—Husband—More money? Why, my dear, I gave you \$100 this morning for shopping. What did you get?

Wife—Oh, lots of things. We were absolutely suffering for—a pair of socks for you; they were 25 cents. A necktle for you; that was 50 cents. A perfectly lovely the worth twice that; it isn't the right color, and I don't suppose you will weat it; but it was such a bargain. And then I got yot two new collars for a quarter, and a pair of nice, warm gloves for you—only 20 cents, just think! And a pair of socks for the baby, they were \$21 and a dear little necktle for little Dick, that was \$100; and a ratile for the baby, that was 40 cents; and such a cute, cunning little hood for the little cherub, only \$7; and a winter cap for you, for stormy weather, you know, that was 80 cents; and that was all, except a winted warp for me, that was 85.—(Chiladelphia Record.

What said France when she heard that Bismarck

What, said France when she heard that Bismarch had been made a doctor of divinity? Why, of course she said something about a divinity that shapes our ends rough.